THE REBELLION.

Ratirement of Lieut, Gen. Scott from Active Service.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CABINET.

Visit of the President and Cabinet to Gen. Scott's Residence.

Personal Acceptance of the General's Resignation by Mr. Lincoln.

AN IMPRESSIVE AND AFFECTING SCENE.

Forthcoming Address of Gen. Scott to His Countrymen.

Gen. McClellan Appointed to the Command of the Armies of the Union.

The New Commander's Address to the Army, &c.,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SCOTT-INTERESTING COR RESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GENERAL AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR-GENERAL MICLELLAN AP-POINTED TO THE CHIEF COMMAND OF THE ARMY. General Scott has retired from the command of the army of the United States to-day.

The following letter from General Scott was received by the President on Thursday afternoon;-

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861. }

The Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:-Six—For more than three years I have been unable, fro burt, to mount a horse or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new in armities-dropsy and vertigo-admonish me that repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made donbly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion nov raging in the Southern States of our so lately presperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself, in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished ndness and courtesy, whom I know, upon much person al intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialiformance of every duty, and of unrivalled activity and perseverance. And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge any obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet Council was convened this morning at nine o'clock, to take the subject into consideration It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the cir cumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan was thereupon, with the command of the army would be devolved upon him.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:-

On the first day of November, A. D. 1861, upon hi own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired off. pers of the army of the United States, without reduction n his current pay, subsistence or allowances.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound to his country during his long and brill ant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the constitution, the Union and the flag, where sesailed by parricidal rebellion.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

General Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:-

PRESIDENT-This honor overwhelms me. It overpays If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the remaining support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well. I know that the country hi placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping Their counsels are wise, their labors are as untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

President, you must excuse me. I am unable to star longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer up my prayers to God for this administration and for my coun ry. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success ove, all enemies, and that speedily.

The President then took leave of General Scott, giving him his hand, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added :-

GENERAL-You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff, who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject to New York. I shall desire them at their earliest con venience, after their return, to make their wishes known to me. I desire you now, however, to satisfied that, except the unavoidable privation of your counsel and Secretary, which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable

reafter as it has been heretofore. Each member of the administration then gave h hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence. The following is the reponse of the Secretary of War

to the letter of General Scott:-WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861. GENERAL-It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved under the recent act of Congress. In separating from you I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health. shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defence, should render it necessary for momentous period of your history. Although you are not to remain in active service, yet I hope that while I continue in charge of the department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your wise counsels and

tage experience. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire co-operation in all the great questions which have occupied the department and convulsed the country for the last six mentls. In parting from you, I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence that has protected you amid so many trials will improve your health, and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, General, very sincerely, your friend and servant SIMON CAMERON, Socretary of War. Lieutenant General WINDING Scott.

The scene at the Cabinet meeting to-day was very ffecting, on the occasion of the reading of the correspondence between Secretary Cameron and General Scott. The laster wept when the President read to him the paper authorising his retirement.

General Scott will leave in the early train to morro for New York, accompanied by Secretary Cameron, who will proceed as far as Boston before his return.

A special train has been placed at the disposal of the

Secretary of War and General Scott, and it will proceed by way of Harrisburg, to avoid the annoyance to General Scott of a change of cars. The party will dine at Harris-

Upon General Scott's arrival at New York, in a few days, he will issue a parting address to the American

ntire army of the United States. This change in the military command of the army of the United States will change the military programme, and will remove all unpleasant embarrassments.

All honor to General Scott, and all bail to Young Ame

IMPORTANT ORDER PROM GENERAL M'CLELLAN. Major General McClellan to-night issued the following

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

In accordance with General Order No. 94, from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the ar miss of the United States.

In the midst of the difficulties which encompass an livide the nation hesitation and self-distrust may well but, condding as I do in the loyalty, discipline and courage of our troops, and believing as I do that Provi-dence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will grown our efforts and sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret

that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation, the hero who, in his youth, raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood, who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat, if not eclipse, the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas, whose whole life had been de voted to the service of his country, whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honer at selfish glories of the battle field when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country; a citizen whose declining years have given to the world the most shining instances of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth and clinging still to the cause of truth and honor. Such has been the career and character of Winfield Scott, whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor, both as a man and as a soldier. While we regret his loss there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emu-lation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. B youd all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us: let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close his last years, of a life so grand.

GEORGE B. MCLESTANN.

Major General Communiting U. S. A.

General McClellan has received quite an ovation to ight at his headquarters, the President, members of the Cabinet and distinguished military and civil officers of the government naving called to congratulate him upon his new position.

THE RECENTLY PUBLISHED REPORTS OF GENERAL

I have the permission of General McClellan to announce that the report of General Stone, delivered to him by one of the latter's aids on Monday morning last, has neve een permitted to be copied in this city by any person. and has never been furnished by General McClellan to an person, not even the President or Secretary of War, be cause of its incompleteness; that it was never furnished by General Stone to the War Department, nor to the Presi lent, and that neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Cameron had seen it until it appeared in the New York Tribune. General McClellan says that if the Tribune's report was made from any copy in Washington it must have been made from the official report upon his private table, and that that copy must have been stelen for that purpose on Monday night last, during his absence for a few hours The introduction to the report in the Tribune, that it was sent into the War Department, is a lie on the face of it To cover up his tracks still further, the person who smuggled the report into the Tribune carefully leaves out th name of General McClellan, the only person to whom the report was addressed. The author of this high hander outrage is known to the government. So much for Gen.

quest of Secretary Cameron, for the private perusal of the President, and its appearance in the *Tribune* is a surprise to Secretary Cameron, Assistant Secretary Scott, Adia tant General Thomas and Chief Clerk Leslie, all of whom deny that they authorized or had any knowledge of its publication. It is a private State paper for the use of the President and Cabinet, and its publication is viewed as exceedingly injurious to the public service. It is the duty of the Secretary of War to ferret out the person who so used the document, and make him a public example Relative to General Stone's report, it has been ascer tained that the copy was furnished to the Tribune re porter from General Stone's headquarters, and was brought to this city, and telegraphed to that paper from here, thus appearing to screen General Stone and compromising General McCiclian and the War Department The reporter to whom the copy was improperly given is charged with having violated his word of honor in pul lishing it before being authorized to do so by General

part of General Stone. When he first moved from this city with his column he was reported to have stated that he would hang any correspondent of a New York paper whem he caught within his lines. He went so far as to arrest one representative of the presentative offence; but when he comes to meet with a military flies to one of this very class of men to rescue him from public condemnation before reporting

AFFAIRS ALONG THE UNION LINES. There have been no demonstrations to-day along our

whole lines. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBULS.

The outer pickets of Gen. McCall's division were driven in last night, indicating an advance of the rebel army. A large party was sent out to meet them, when they retreated. Their object evidently was to capture the me

Signal lights were plainly visible last night in the di

THE RESEL FORCE AT MANASSAS. A contraband who came within the lines of General Hancock to-day reports that he left Manassas Jonet Wednesday night; that the rebels have extensive forti-Scations at Centreville, and an army of fifty thousand and that their camps extend to within two miles of Fair fax Court House. At Manassas they have about ten thougand troops.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC. A letter received to-day from Darnestown, Marvland,

says that the rebels now have their pickets on Harrison's land, and that reliable intelligence from Leesburg gives formation that on Tuesday succeeding the fight at Ball's Bluff the rebels withdrew their forces from Lees-burg on our troops being thrown over at Edwards' Ferry, having only a few battalions to keep up appear. ances and watch our movements. They subsequently took away all their supplies, and were at the latest ac-counts resting on Goose creek, seven miles south of Loce-

burg.
AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC—NEW REBEL

A new battery of rified guns, three in number, has seen discovered about a mile and a half below any that have been heretofore fired. It is situated a little below a A few days ago the rebeis sent a small boat from Quantic creek over toward Budd's Ferry, bearing a flag of truce. When she had approached to within two or three hundred yards of the Maryland shore, a barrel with some thing attached to it was thrown overboard, and the boat ediately turned and pulled back to the Virginia shore The barrel was supposed to contain an informal machine.

The Resolute came up to the Navy Yard yesterday af termoon, and went down to the flotilla again in an hour or two. The Pusey came up late last night, and left the yard again early this morning. Both steamers report that affairs are without change down the river.

The rebel steamer George Page is still cooped up i mantico creek, but has worked her way sufficiently far to be out of sight from the Maryland shore. The work on our batteries is progressing finely, and a mber of guns and mortars have been mounted.

A few byster pungles run the blockade now and then, and yesterday a schooner is said to have passed down. There has been no arrival at the Navy Yard to-day

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD—ARREST OF SPIES. Business at the Navy Yard, with the exception of the Ordnance Department, is less active than it has been for

The rebels still seem desirous of repeating the tion of loading shell for us with sawdust. One fellow made application for work the other day, presenting, as evidence of his loyalty, his honorable discharge from the three months' service. A few days after he was arrested by Captain Craven while attempting to cross the river. Complete lists of all our military forces were found on him, and other papers showing him to be in the employ of the rebels.

Two persons were arrested at the Navy Yard to-day as

The following appointments have been made by the

Jonathan Renick, William Wilson, William B. Lebo, Ira B. Gibbs, Lewis G. Huling, M. J. Green, M. McKenzie, J. J. Rebinson, Javen B. Salisbury, A. McCunn, J. R. Pane of Ohio; Andrew J. Butler, of California; Edwin R. Good rich, William Warfield, of Kentucky; Thomas Gray, of California; Spencer C. Benham, of Illinois; John F. Hopkins, of Virginia; Robert C. Waiker, of Pennsylvania John Fay, of Kentucky, and Ralph Plumb, of Ohio.

BRIGADE SURGEON.

Dr. Alfred Hitchcock, of Massachusetts.

ASSISTANT QUARTEFMANTI RO, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN OF Charles Wing, Charles R. Wagner, Henry M. Whittle sey, Max Paul Eagle, Thomas O'Brien, Wm. Painter, Geo. W. Lee, W. H. Owen, F. W. Hurit, S. Lockwood Brown, Alex. Sympson, Frank E. Foster, James Hemphill, H. R. Jeffries, W. D. Swigert, Clement L. West, of District of Columbia; Michael Carber, of Indiana; John Spicer, of Colorado Territory; Lewis B. Parsons, of Maine; Wm. A. Hawley, of Minnesota; George R. Dyer, of Illinois; S. F Robinson, of Ohio; C. B. Wagner, of Michigan; George W. Lee, of Michigan; J. P. Bren and Thomas W. Bensley.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS. The following are the newly appointed naval officers who are at present at the Navy Yard in this city:-

Assistant SERGRONS.

Adolphe A. Hockling, of Pennsylvania, E. Kershur, of

Guy J. Avery, of New York; C. A. Austin, of Massa chusetts; Alexander Hamilton, of Ma sichusetts.

ACTING MASTER'S MATES. H. P. Cowley, of Connecticut; C. W. Campbell, of Mas enchusetts: C. H. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island; Wm. R Morton, of New York; J. C. Staples, of New York; Lewis C. Cook, of Connecticut; J. A. Johnstone, of District of Columbia; C. M. Bird, of Delaware; J. W. Turner, of New York; Henry Clay Leslie, of Maryland; M. Hickey, of D.s. trict of Columbia; A. K. Noyes, of Virginia; G. H. Louns, bery, of New York; Wm. Messers, of Massachusetts; F. A. ler, of Connecticut; J. T. Hughes, of New York; J. M. G. F. McConnell, of Virginia; J. H. Kearens, of Pennsylvania; M. Lookies, of Virginia; J. B. Kent, of District of Columbia; J. H. Raymond, of New York; J. G. Kechler, of Pennsylvania; D. W. Jackson, of Pennsylvania.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BUTLER. General Butler and staff, and Colonel Cochrane, of the Chasseurs, leave here for New York and Easten in the ARREST OF AN ALLEGED TRATTOR.

Dr. Lloyd, of Vienna, who for some time has been set, itg as a volunteer guide for the federal troops in that Hancock and conveyed to Washington. He is accused o giving information to the rebels.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS. Experimental firing with a ten-inch mortar was made at the Navy Yard this morning. With a charge of three pounds of powder, and an elevation of forty-five degrees, a shell, not charged, weighing hundred and two pounds, was projected distance of one thousand four hundred yards. the time of flight being about seventeen seconds. firing demonstrated that considerable accuracy may be attained with the old fashioned mortar, and that at distame s of from one thousand to twenty-five hondred varia

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM MEXICO. The government has received advices from the city of Mexico, with dates to the 1st of October. Political matters are rapidly improving, and the present-the Juarez, or constitutional—government is becoming stronger every day, the opposition having gradually but permanently The main trouble-in fact, the only apprehen sion now entertained-is in regard to the operations of England, France and Spain. The present government. however, are looking to the United States to protect her against the intrigues and machinations of those Powers The rebel government have, it appears, despatched quite a number of their agents to the different States, for the purpose of carrying forward their schemes of recognition, but they received no encouragement whatever. In fact, our Minister that it will have nothing to do with that

THE CASE OF COM. SCOTT, OF THE STEAMER KEY-

STONE STATE.

A naval Court of inquiry, to consist of Commoderes Shubrick, Stribling and Sands, has been ordered to convene in this city on Monday, the 4th inst,, to inquire into the causes of the failure of Commodore Gustavas H. Scott, as the commanding officer of the Keystone State, to obey the orders given him July 19, by the Secretary of the Navy, to proceed to sea for the purpose of pursuing the Sumter until some definite information of her should be obtained; and if such information could not be obtained, to proceed to Jamaica to coal, thence to St. Thomas, and return to Havana and Key West, there to report for the

GEN. FREMONT AND THE LETTER OF GEN. THOMAS TO SECRETARY CAMERON.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1861. E. M. Pavis, Assistant Quartermaster under General Fremont, publishes a letter in the Bulletin, of this city, this evening, to Adjutant General Thomas, correcting several errors relating to himself, published in the letter of General Thomas to Secretary Cameron.

He entirely exculpates General Frement from any consection with his purchase of blankets, and says that when the report of the Board reached General Fromont he expressed great displeasure and required the blankets to be returned. They were not condemned as rolten and worthless, and the only fault that could be found with the purchase was the economy practised in making it. The average price of the blankets was a dollar and

the reports he heard, that he had the whole truth before NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY. DARNESTOWN, Md., Oct. 81, 1861

master Davis made the purchase in his official capacity

He can only account for the misstatements from the fact that while General Thomas was in St. Louis he was con-

fined to bed, and that General Thomas presun

The recent order assigning the Maryland brigade to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, causes general dissatisfaction among the privates and subordinate offi-cers. They argue that, baving performed extraordinary and arduous guard duty for four menths on the Upper Potemac, they are entitled to a position where they can win distinction for themselves and their officers. It is but justice to state that this regiment, under the w known military ability and experience of Colonel Kenly, now stands in the first ranks of this division for disc pline and efficiency, and officers and privates are ambitious to show to the country that the Union sentiment of Maryland is well represented on the battle field for

It may not be smerally known that the Hon, John Strother, the uncompromising Unionist of Berkley Springs, has been released by his captors and is now enjoying good health at his own residence. His son, Porte Crayon, is attached to the Engineer Corps of Gov. Banks' division Gen. Blair, of Michigan, and suite were yesterday the guests of Brigadier General Williams, of the Third brigade, and a citizen of Michigan. The party enjoyed the hospitalities of the General's "Log Cabin Lodge" with evident ratisfaction, and thence proceeded to inspect the condition and requirements of the Michigan troops under

It is known to the writer that notwithstanding the atempts in certain quarters to injure the condition of the army by inferences and direct charges against Gen. Stone, on account of the recent disaster at Ball's Bloff, that he, up to the present moment, enjoys the fullest confidence of Generals Scott and McClellan. The publication of the offi-cial reports of that affair will, I venture to assert, raise that able and energetic officer above the reach of the

As an evidence of the rapidity of the movements or this division, and the energy and endurance of our men,

the following data is submitted:their encampment at nine P. M. on the 21st for Concad's Forry; arrived there at two A. M. on the 22d, distance of. teen miles; crossed the canal and picketed the river two rison's Island to asset in removing the dead and wounded; without relief, food or rest until three P. M. They then commenced to fell trees, to build a bridge over to the island. At four P. M. were ordered to Edwards' Forry, a distance of six miles; arrived there at dusk; heavy rain during the day; no fire, shelter or rations; laid on arms all night. On the 23.1 ordered to Meddy Branch, to picket the river for nine miles; arrived there at eight P. M., wading through mid and swo len creeks waist deep; night intensaly cold; no shelter, as the wagon train did not arrive until noon on the 24th. Notwith-

hardy remayivaniaes faltered, or has since suffered any illness in consequence.

Info.mistion is being privately circulated in this section, to the effect that a plan is on foot to serround, or cut of the supplies of this division, but your correspondent eaunot learn how it is to be accomplished, whether by a concerted action of the rebels and the Mayland disministic, or otherwise, nor can be trace the report to anything like reliable authority. It is therefore probable that it is only a cannot of the day.

The rebe is now picket Harrison's Island. Reliable intelligence from Leesburg gives information that, or Tassaday succeeding the fight of Ball's Rouf, the robols withdrew their forces from Leesburg on our troops being thrown ever at bluwards Farry, leaving only a few battations to keep up appearances and watch our movements. They subsequently tolk away all their cappless, and were, at latest accounts, resting on Goose creek, seven miles south of Leesburg.

THE BALTIMORE NEWS SHEET AND BISHOP WHITTINGHAM.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1861 The Baltimore News Sheet publishes a resolution, which is to be effered in the Episcopal Convention, arraigning B shop Wittingham for inviting the Tyngs and Beechers of the North, and for favoring those engaged in the slaughter and subjugation of the people of Maryland.

THE MYTERIOUS MURDER IN NEW JERSEY.

A Clue Obtained to the Supposed Parties Implicated in the Affair-Their Arrest by the Detectives-The Alleged Murderer Still at Large, &c., &c.

A few days ago we g ave an account of the mysterious disappearance of a foreigner named Legismind Feliner, and the discovery of his remains at Port Monmouth, N. J., with some twenty stabs in his body, showing that he had been brutally murdered. The case having come to the hards of the police authorities of this city, detectives Farley and Tiemann had the matter by Sergeant Young, and th y immediately proceeded to accertain if possible the parties who had been the cause of the death of the d ceased. Upon inquiry they discovered that the Polish Jewess spoken of as having been seen on the Catharine street ferry boat, in company with Feilner, came over to this country in the same steamship, accompanied by a sister. It appears that on the voyage Feliner and the Jewess, whose name is Albertine Flarm, became quit; intimate, and were observed constantly in company with Faliner proceeded to the Prescott House, corner of Broadway and Spring street, and Miss Flat in stepped with a sister at No. 45 East Broadway, named Mrs. Marks, and whom, it seems, does not bear a very good name. Feliner, while at the Prescott House, was repeatedly been ascertained that Mrs. Marks called upon Felloer and threat ned to stab him, alleging that he had been guilty of improper conduct towards her sister. Feliner, while at the hotel, became acquainted with a young man named liatzski, who was also frequently seen ... his ompany shortly after his disturbance with Mrs. Marks. Ratzski induced him to change his boarding house, and, complying with his request in order to avoid the constant visits of the young Jewess and her sister, proceeded to a place in Carroll street, Brooklyn, Here he reand nothing further was heard of him until his bady was and nothing further was heard of him until his both was found in New Jerrey. It seems, also, that when Felher left the hotel Ratzski opposed his obtaining a carriar-and trocured a boy to carry his trank. The officers also ascertained that he had a very large amount of French money in his possession and a quantity of diamonds, which were examined by the Custom House officers on his arrival here. From the facts which they had obtained they exceeded to arrest they young Jowess (Miss Flanm), and on doing so found upon her person a gold watch and chain, the latter being Hentlind as one having beloaged to Felhers; she, however, stated that the dewould call and g t his trunks and take them away. The larky bolleving the story, showed them the trunks, which they overlanded, but what was taken cut is not known. However, en Monday hast, Mrs. Marka again called at the same house, and desired that mething should be said about her opening the trunks, and handed the lady of the house two French notes of the amount of the one found on Mrs. Marks and flatchi know something about the murfar, but it seems that as soon as Mrs. Marks was arrested. Ratzski disappeared, since which time his whereabouts has not been discovered. He is said to be about twenty-like years of age, and serves with the Twenty eighth regiment of Brooklyn, Colonel Bennett, for three months. He is well known among several German claus, and as five hundred dollars roward have been offered, there is no doubt but that he will shortly be arrested. officer, upon further inquiry, found that the about

forly cents. They were part cotton. Assistant Quarter- town, New Jergey.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

The Mozart Democracy Rally.

IASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—THE MOZART DEMOCRACY IN THE PIELD—IMMENSE GATHERING—TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION—BIG GUNS,

An immense gathering of the Mozart democracy crowded the half of the Cooper Institute last evening, in response to the call, "Come one, come all," "National democracy the only hope of the Union." The general enthusiasm in the half was kept alive throughout the evening by the arrival of processions of the Mozarters, carrying torches, headed by bands of music, and by repeated discharges of

The meeting was organized by the appointment, as

ELLAS CHAPHELD, who addressed the meeting. The Mo-zart democracy, he said, could alone save the Union. He and they had made many sacrifices for the He and they had made many sacrifices for the Union, but he was prepared to make forther sacrifices for the suppression of the rebellion. The cause of the war he declared to be abolitionism. (Cheers and hisses.) What had that party done? Last fall they saw large processions of Wile Awakes, with burning torches, parade through the streets, and when they were warned that their principles—the principles of the Chicago platform—would result in disunton, they laughed at it, and said they would whip the South before breakfast time and all the rest of creation before dinner. But where were the Wide Awakes now? They were not on the battle fields of the country or in the place of danger. Lock at the battles that had been fought. None of them were there, they were not to be seen at Big Bethel, nor at Vicinia, nor at Buil run. In his humble judgment he declared that the nationality of the Confederate states would be recognized by England and the European States very soon. (Hisses, He based his prediction on the course of carrent events, and that prediction was that before six months the Confederate government would be recognized by the government of Rarope. (Cheera and hisses.) They saw dittens arrested and placed in fortresses, and conflued there without an opportunity being afferded them of showing their innocence to the country. And it this state of things continued he would ask how would their thereties be safe? (Hisses and partial cheers.) If his remarks were offensive, he would bring themeto a close. He would presente the war to a successfulnesse; but he would take care at the same time not to surrender his fiberties.

Further remarks were out short by the appearance of Mayor Wood on the platform, who was received with cheers.

Forther remarks were cut short by the appearance of Mayor Wood on the platform, who was received with cheers.

The address of the Mozart Democratic Convention was read, together with a series of resolutions, which were adopted by it clamation by the assemblage.

Mayor Wood, to a general call, then came forward to address the meeting. He said:—

Fating Cirriess—The call under which we have assembled to night declares that the "only hope of the country is the national democracy." In my judgment this is true—there is now no other resource. This popular element is our only and said reliance. It was this that successfully carried the colonies through the war of the Revolution: the nation through the albesquent war with Great Britain; through the eaderbrate whiskey insurrection, which was as formidable as this at its commentation at tempted to wage in South Carolina; and through the war which millionication a tempted to wage in South Carolina; and through the war which millionication at tempted to wage in South Carolina; and through the war with Mexico. All of these conflicts were net and successfully settled by the national democracy, acting through agents of like principles. I do not wish or hiead to impage the successify and the sum of the control of these who are now administering our public affairs at Washington. I believe they do the best they can under the dromastances. We must sustain the President in his present effort with every resource of our command. His cause is our carse; it is the cause of the country and of justice, law and right. I would interpose to partison opposition to the government; yet, at the same time, I can never yield the independent right of though and mainly criticism. The popular impulses of the American heart are patritic, and after all furnish the best safequard against anarchy, rebellion and civil war. The most conservative government in the word has been made up of democracies. I concerned this country through every storm and confidence at the droping spirits of the popular, it is

precents the national democracy. Let us sustain it. Its success its certain, and at no distant day from this nucleus shall arise a great national objectivation, spreading through every county and every State of the North. From this hear and this election it will expand until, in 1884, it will have assumed proportion which will overshallow the nation, and bring together the divided and beside communities which now shall arrayed in deadly conflict. This shall be denef. The Union shall be preserved, and all of the States of the confederacy shall none more meet as a communion of sisterhood. But, fellow cinyers, I came not here to night to discuss national politics. On the great question of sustaining the government, as such, there is perhaps little difference of opinion in this community. We are all for the preservation of the Union—all for the prompt execution of the laws and general obedience thereto—and all for the restoration of demissits tranquility, and a return to his hopping and prespectus national condition which a short twelve months since we enjoyed in such abundance. I knew there are those who will deny the prevalence of these views, and who set up for themse was the position of the sovergment, denouncing all others as traitors. Indeed, it abundance. I knew there are those who will deny the prevalence of these views, and who set up for themise'ves the position of the exclusive a two-cates of the coverament, denoments all others as traitors. Indeed, it is evident that some of these exclusive patriots, though warm y in favor of a vigorous presecution of the war, are not indifferent to the advancement of their own political or pecumary fortunes. In this city, within a few weeks, we have seen a half dozen political organizations created, each claiming to be, par excilence, the friends of the chien; and no better evidence can be furnished of the sterling patriotism of our people than that a lof these factions have striven to outyell each other in this general war cry. Whilst I do not contain the sincerity of these self-constituted Union saving conclaves, yet in the recent struggles between them to obtain the control of the most variable city offices, I must say that a subject in his been arounded that other motives than public good have had connection there is between the election of a Coroner or a Sheriff and the saving of the Union, and yet, to read the precedings of the late conferences to arrange their differences, no would suppose that the late of the country was dependent upon making comebody. Sheriff, some other body District Altorney, and some other body Coroner. Now, my friends, what arrant nonsense is all this. The Northern heart beats soundly and firmly upon the great question now agitating the country. So far as sustaining the country is the sustaining power of this cause, and the efforts making in this city to apprepriate it to the selfish purpose of this inity to apprepriate it to the selfish purpose of obtaining local political power and profit should be visited by public reprobation rather than the support and endorsengent which these tricksters anticipate. Mayer Wood their entered upon a larg defence of the by public reprobation rather than the support and endorsement which these tricksters anticipate. Mayer Wood then entered upon a king defence of the Mizzat candidate for Sheriff against the charge of cowardice so wardly circulated. He repudiated the charge, which he said was false and malicious in every respect, and wound up by declaring that the brave, covargeous, chivatreus and henest Jemmy Lynch would be elected Sheriff on Tuesdry next. (Choers.)

Mr. John M. Hardington was the next speaker. After congratulating himself and the cause upon 10 e presence of so many thousand democrats notwithstanding the my lads that were now on the banks of the Potomac defending the Union, he preceded to speak in enlogistic terms of Mr. Lynch and the other candidates of the Mozat party.

terms of Mr. Lynch aud.

2art party.

In response to repeated calls Congan Swackhamen came

In response to repeated calls Congan Swackhamen came

In the considerable confusion. forward and spoke briefly and considerable confusion, for while he was speaking the majority of the audiency vacated the hall.

As soon as the speaker resumed his seat, the chairman declared the inecting adjourned.

HE NOMINATION OF ERGWN FOR SHERIFF RECON-FIDERED-FREDERICK L. VULTE NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION FOR SHERIFF.

This Convention assembled yesterday morning at 534 Broadway—Mr. David Clarke in the chair. After the Executive Committee reported that the nominees for Coroners had accepted their nominations, Mr. SWACKHAMER stated that the Convention was called together for the purpose of acting upon the nomination of Mr. Brown for Sheriff. Mr. Brown, it will be recollected, was first put in nomination by this Convention. Mr. Swackhamer asserted that he (Brown) received the nomination of the Republican Convention. Having been

waited upon by a committee from the People's Conven-tion to ascertain whether he would accept their bena fide nomination, he treated them in such an uncontrous manner that the committee recommended a reconsideramanner that the committee recommended a reconsideration of his nomination.

Dr. Branconn moved for a reconsideration of their nomination for Sheriff, for the reason that he considered frown morally, intellectually and politically unit for the support of those desiring the success of the Syracoso Union Conyention tisket.

Mr. Gesicus W. Mozrow, in support of Dr. Bradford, said he had always been a friend of Brown, but had been desired. From a momination in the Tecuty-third street organization was obtained through parties in the Tax Commissioner's office, and all the nomination Brown received were chitained by hargain and sale.

Dr. Bradford's motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Morrow made a motion to hominate Mr. Frederick L. Valte by acclammation, which was unanimously carried.

ried.
Cheers were given for Velle and the rest of the tickst.
The Convention then adjourned, to meet on Wednesday
evening next.
The Chammas, previous to adjournment, announced
that a banner would be raised at three o'clock in the afternoon, from headquarters, 534 Broadway.
At the appointed time their banner was spread to the
breeze acress Eccadway. It is headed "People's Syra-

cuse Union Convention," with the Goddess of Liberty on one side, the God of Industry on the other, and a large spread eagle in the centre, surrounded by cannons, can-non balls, agricultural implements, &c., and on which are printed the State and county tickets in flaming charac-ters.

Fifteenth Assembly District.
DECLINATION OF MR. THOMAS B. CONNERY.

The Mozart Hall Assembly Convention met last evening, orner of Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, Mr. George Curran in the chair. The following letter, de clining the nomination of the Convention, was received

George Curran in the chair. The following letter, de clining the nomination of the Convention, was received from Mr. Thomas B. Connery, and read:—

George Curran, Esq., Chairman of the Mozart Assembly Convention of the Fifteenth District:—

TRARSIR—Some three or four weeks ago the Convention over which you presided saw fit to nominate me, by acclamation, for the position of member of Assembly for the Fifteenth district. Appreciating the rare compliment thus conferred, and seeing no obstacle in the way, I accepted, in good faith, the nomination proferred in such a flattering manner, and made up my mind to second by every legitimate means at my command your enthusiastic efforts to insure my election by the people. I very much regret, however, that within the last few days circumstances have developed themselves which reader my withdrawal from the field imperatively necessary. A more precise explanation relative to the nature of the circumstances referred to will not, I am sure, be required, especially as some of you are already in possession of the facts, and understand fully the cause of my resignation. It will suffee for all purposes to state that the circumstances are of a character that do not concern the public that they are completely beyond my control, and such as I could not have possibly foreseen. I have, therefore, sir, to tenter you my resignation as the nominee of the Mozart Hall democracy, or any other party, for the Fiftheeth Assembly district. Believe me that in doing so I fully appreciate the embarrassments with which I surround you, as well as the suspicion to which I expose myself by withdrawing at this late hour, almost on the eve of election. But I feel assard data my friends will not for a moment misconstrue my motives, and that the base rumors which have been put in circolation will be treated with the contempt which they deserve. A certain class of sordid politicians, who have been accustomed all their lives to practising corruption and bribery, and whose imaginations have become so distort

This organization held a convention of delegates last on fues lay. Dr. Wilhelm presided. Two delegates in ters at the polls on election day. Mr. Willmann having sent in his resignation, another treasurer was appointed, in the person of Mr. Lindhefm. The Executive Commit in the person of Mr. Lindhefm. The Executive Commit-tee's report was received, from which it appeared that hundreds of thousands of tickets had been printed, at a great expense, to fe distributed among the voters. Some discussion arese about Senatorial nominations, as it was represented than caudidates had been announced who were, in fact, not the regular nominees of the Germans, as had been represented. It was settled to the effect that C. it. Woodruff was the candidate of the German Union party for the Fourth Senatorial district, Winthrop Chan-ler for the Fifth, and Washington Smith for the Sixth dis-trict.

Correction.

We stated in our review of the candidates of the Eighth Assembly district that Francis Clark had been expelled from No. 44, Live Oak Engine Company. He has since called on us and stated that such is not the case, and that he is still a member of that company. He also states that he left this city as Assistant Quartermaster of the Fire Zonaves, and was afterwards appointed as its color bearer by Colonie Elisworth. Our former statement was made from what we considered reliable authority.

William Blockley, fr., present Sheriff of Westchester county, has declined the Union and republican nomination for Register. It is supposed that the conventions will take up Mr. William Cauldwell.

The Election Returns.

TO THE ELECTION CANVASSERS.

The canvassers of every election district will be furnished with blanks from the Associated Press, which they are respectfully requested to fill up as soon as the votes are counted, and deliver, when called for, to the regu-larly authorized collectors, who will exhibit tickets of

their authority from the agent. Numerous attempts having been made, which in many instances were successful, by persons not representing the Associated Press, to secure our blanks from the canthe Associated Press, to secure our blanks from the can-vassers and poll clerks at previous elections, the under-signed would request the canvassers to deliver the blanks only to those persons who are able to exhibit the proper authority for receiving them. By properly filing the blanks, which are left at the polls of each election district, and observing the above request, every daily paper in New York will be able to furnish the public with the result of the election on the following morning. The journals composing the Associated Press are the Journal of Commerce, Herado, Times, Tribune, Express, Sun, Even-ing Post, Commercial Advertiser, World, Shaats Zilung, D. mokral and Courrie des Elits Units.

D. H. CRAIG, Agent of the Associated Press.

TO EDITORS, AGENTS AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PERSS.
NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.
GENTISMEN—In order to simplify and make easy your
duties and ours on election night, we beg to ask your
particular attention to the following requests:

1. Send on election night only the vote for Secretary of
State, Atterney General and Canal Commissioner for the
short term (to fill vacancy), and for those three officers
give us the figures in full.
2. Send on election night, or as soon after the polls

give us the figures in full.

2. Soud on election night, or as soon after the polls close as possible, the names and politics of Senators and Assumblymen known or believed to have been elected, but do not give us the figures.

By complying strictly with the above requests every daily paper in the State will be able to give the general result in the State on the morning following the election.

Please be particular to give us the county, as well as the town or district, to which your despatches may refer. Respectfully,

General Agent Associated Press.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 29, 1861. The total number of killed, wounded and missing of the body guard is fifty-one. The killed and wounded of the rebels, according to their own statement, is about eighty The Home Guard appears to have come out strong. They captured and brought back Major White, who was a prisener, and the fourteen rebels who were taking him to General Price's camp. Last night about twenty of them charged on Lieutenant Colonel John H. Price and twelve other rebels, killing one of them, twelve miles south of here and brought all the rest on, and they are now pris

oners in our camp.

The rear divisions of our army are coming up to us by forced marches. Generals Pope and Hunter's commands are expected here this evening, and General McKinstry's

All of our troops are in the best of spirits, and full of

General Fremont has taken possession of the flouring mill in this county, and is rapidly gathering supplies for eral Price is near the Arkansas line. It is doubtful

General Price is near the Arkansas line. It is doubtful whether he will give us battle.

The robol officers thought that the body goard that made the attack was twenty-five hundred strong, and on their retrait swere at their men as a set of cowards. We got about sixty of their muskets, dropped in their flight. Our advance is at Ozack, fifteen miles south of hero. Fifteen of the body guard were buried yesterday afternoon with military honors. The Berton Cadets, Holman's Shatpshedters, General Frement and staff, all the surviving and unwunded guards, and a large number of citizons, male and female, followed in the procession. The bedies were buried in one grave, into which General Frement cast the first earth.

RELEASE OF COLONEL MULLIGAN BY GEN PRICE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 1, 1861. Passengers from the West report that Colonel Mulligan had been released by General Price. He was seen at Warrensburg to-day, on his way to Lexington, to bring away a child left there. His release indibates that the commission from St. Louis some days since to effect the exchange of Colonels Mulligan, Peabody and Major Van Horn for Gen-Erest, Col. Bowen and Major Williams, captured at Camp Jackson, has been successful.

CORRECTION. CORRECTION.

In our list of the prisoners removed from Fort Lafayette we, by a mistake, published the name of Dr. Philip
Lansdale. The name of the surgeon attached to the Saratoga, who resigned and was sent to Fort Lafayette, James A. Lindsay, of North Carolina. Dr. Lansdale is
surgeon of the John Adams, and is a strong Union man.

Personal Intelligence.
Capt. Dernin, of the United States Navy, is stopping at the New York Hotel.
Commodere Imman, of the United States Navy, and Col.
Enright, of the Sixty-third regiment, New York Voluntoers, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.